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A Third Discourse upon the Rights of Nature and Society.



THE Law of Nature, being the eternal Reason of Things, is undoubtedly the Will of God, the sole Standard of all Right and Wrong, and the only Foundation of true Religion, Morality, and Government; for true Religion is the Law of Nature enforced by the Authority of God, and the Sanctions of future Rewards and Punishments. Morality is the Law of Nature, uninforced by any Authority, or any Sanctions, but the Happiness which arises from a Conformity of Action to that unerring and unvariable Rule. Government is, or ought to be, only the Law of Nature, enforced by the Authority of Men, and the Sanctions of Rewards and Punishments in this World, not chiefly Punishments; for the great Design and End of all Government is to oblige Men to do that by Ter-
ror, which, if they were wise and good, they would do by Reason.

THIS being true then, that the Law of Nature is of infinite Importance to Mankind, it behoves us, above all Things, to take Care, that this Fountain be pure, and not corrupted to serve the ill Purposes of Power. Great Means have been used by some weak, but more wicked Men, to put out this Sun of the intellectual World, and so oblige us to grope out our Way by those dim religious Rights and political Means, which they have set up as our only Guides thro' that thick Darkness which they have introduced.

EMINENT Writers upon Religion and Politicks have laboured hard to extinguish the Light of Nature, and lay down this plain and infallible Rule, on purpose that we might have no Way left to shew that their schemes are wrong; for take away this Standard, the Religion and Government of every Country will be single, or, at least, can't be proved wrong, because there is nothing to measure them by. This Dr. Waterland does, when, in order to demolish Dr. Clarke's self-evident Proposition, *That whatever is necessary to Salvation must be plain*; no, not the Evidences of natural Religion, or moral good and evil, nor the Evidences of the Existence and Unity of God; which, because his Paper is appropriated to Politicks, I am ready to prove in another Paper, whenever he calls upon me.

But my Business, at present, is not Religion, but Government; not to shew, how the Law of Nature has been dishonoured to serve the bad Purposes of Superstition; but how it has been corrupted, and sometimes very Existence denied, to serve the wicked Designs of arbitrary Power. Mr. Hobbes and his Followers declared there was any such Law; Power only was their Law. And we have Men now alive, Followers of Dr. Waterland, who erect their Schemes of Power upon the same Plan; and while they are taking infinite Pains to take honest Freethinkers, such as Locke, Tilletson, &c. speak for them, are destroying natural Religion, and building upon the Foundation of the most infirm Atheist that ever appeared in any Age or Country. See a Pamphlet lately published, call'd *The Universal Paper*; where Saville Lord Halifax, Mr. Locke, Sir William Temple, and others, are drawn in as supporters of natural Right (who would think it?) where the Existence of a State of Nature is doubted of, and where, instead of strongly asserting natural Rights, they have the soft Phrase of *what are called natural Rights*. But take the whole Paragraph: The Author's words are these (wickedly never were printed): "To suppose the Preservation of what are called natural Rights, the Rule of proceeding for the Good of the Community, is confounding a State of Nature (if any such ever existed) with the Circumstances of a Society, and dissolving the Bands by which the Body Politick is held together." Was there ever such enormous Iniquity and Nonsense thrown together? What Rule of proceeding should a Government have but the Rule of Reason and natural Equity? Can Governments have any other Rule? Is there, within the whole Compass of Nature, any other Rule? Is there any other End of Government but the Preservation of natural Rights?

Or, is not the Proposal of any other End, deviating from the eternal Rules of Justice, and subverting the very Design for which Society was entered into, and Government erected? This Mandoes not consider, that the Preservation of natural Rights is the Preservation of divine Rights; and that, giving up the Rights of Nature is giving up God himself; 'tis sacrificing the eternal Law of God to the temporary Views of Men; and giving up that to Society, for the Preservation of which alone Society was ever thought of: And yet this Author says, That, to suppose the Preservation of what are called natural Rights, the Rule of proceeding for the Good of the Community, is confounding a State of Nature with the Circumstances of a Society, and dissolving the Bands by which 'tis held together. But, for God's Sake, what Circumstances of a Society are inconsistent with the Law of Nature? Or how are the Bands of Society dissolved by taking in, and securing all the Rights of Nature? I think they are drawn closer together, not dissolved. But such Authors as this, skilled only in muddy Divinity, and ignorant of all Principles of Philosophy, will eternally blunder on, while they look upon Nature, which carries the wisest and most beautiful Face in the World; as a horrid Piece of Deformity. Whereas a State of Nature, or a State according to Nature, is a State according to the Rules of eternal Wisdom and unvarying Reason; a State of just Liberty, not a State of wild Licentiousness; for he could not mean, that Government was a Restraint upon the Law of Nature and Reason, or ever required the Renunciation or Surrender of natural Rights arising from the universal Law of Reason; that Law which is the Foundation of all other Laws; that Law, without which there never could have been a Reason for any Law or Government, and which is the sole Measure of the Rectitude of all Power and all Authority in Heaven and Earth: And when Mr. Locke says, That we give up the Equality, Liberty, and executive Power which we had in the State of Nature, into the Hands of the Society, he means no more, than that we constitute and appoint; we erect and arm one common Power, and intrust it with the Preservation and Security of that Equality, Liberty and executive Power which we had in the State of Nature. By giving up he does not mean departing from, or surrendering the Rights of Nature, but delegating or lodging a Power in the Community for their better Preservation and more effectual Security: I say, he means this or nothing, but speaks implicitly after other great Men, who, without Examination, had used the same loose, insignificant Words; for even the immortal Algernon Sidney made use of the same Cant Terms, tho' against all the Arguments in his Book, and against the Design and Tendency of all his Writings.

THAT Mr. Locke meant no more than I have asserted; take his own Words in his Treatise of Government, Chap. 9. where he says: "Men enter into Society for the mutual Preservation of their Lives, Liberties, and Estates; which I call by the general Name, Property." The chief and great End, therefore, of Men's uniting into Commonwealths, and putting themselves under Government, is the Preservation of their Property, to which, in the State of Nature, there are many Things wanting [which he very judiciously sums up under three Heads.] 1st. Established, settled, and known Laws, to be the Standard of Right and Wrong: 2^{dly}. Indifferent Men to judge concerning, and determine all Differences according to the establish'd Law: And, 3^{dly}. Power to back and support the Sentence when right, and to give it due Execution.

THESE are Mr. Locke's Reasons for entering into Society; and they are very good: But not one Word of the Necessity or Reasonableness of surrendering natural Rights, or giving up any Part of the Law of Nature; but, on the contrary, in the very next Chapter, concerning the Extent of the Legislative Power; he has these Words: "The Obligations of the Law of Nature cease not in Society; but, in many Cases, are drawn closer, and have, by human Laws, known Penalties annexed to them, to enforce their Observation. Thus the Law of Nature stands as an eternal Rule to all Men, Legislators as well as others. The Rules which they make for other Men's Actions, must, as well as their own and other Men's Actions, be conformable to the Law of Nature, that is, to the Will of God, of which that is a Declaration; and the Fundamental Law of

Nature, being the Preservation of Mankind, no human Sanctions can be good or valid against it."

THUS far Mr. Locke; in which Words, he makes the Law of Nature to be the original Standard of all other Laws; and affirms, the sole End of Government to be, the framing and establishing Laws of the Land, exactly conformable to the Laws of Nature; constituting indifferent Men to be Judges of all Differences, according to that Law; and then, by Power, supporting the Sentence, when right, and giving it due Execution. Can any Man, in his Senses, imagine, after reading this, that Mr. Locke meant, by giving up our Equality, Liberty, and Executive Power, any more than lodging a Power in the Community, for the more effectual Security of that Equality, Liberty, and executive Power, which was the Right of every Man by the Law of Nature? Or, could any but a Prostitute Writer, to serve the Purposes of unjust Power, bring in a Man as a Surrenderer of natural Rights, who makes the Law of Nature to be the sole Standard of all human Laws, and the Preservation of the Rights of Nature, to be the sole End of all human Laws, and of all Government?

F. OSBORNE,

L O N D O N .

Yesterday arrived the Mail due from Holland.

They write from Petersburg, that Count Munich continues his March with his Army towards Crim Tartary, to demand just Satisfaction of the Kan for the Disorders committed by his Troops on the Russian Territory; and 'tis said he has not only an Order to insist on a Reparation of the Damages; but also to demand that the Kan send his Son on an Embassy to the Czarina to beg her Majesty's Pardon. Mean time, the Court has received Advice from Constantinople, that the new Grand Vizier has declar'd to the Russian Minister, on the Part of the Sultan, that the Hostilities committed by the Tartars on the Russian Frontiers, ought not to be imputed to the Ottoman Porte, but only to the Kan of the Tartars; and that his Highness had actually sent an Order to the said Kan, to dispatch one of his Sons forthwith to the Court of Russia, to make his Excuses to the Czarina, and to offer an Indemnification at the same time for the Sufferings of her Subjects by the last Incurion of the Tartars. 'Tis said from Berlin, that they have receiv'd Advice, that the Czarina has sent Orders to Thorn for the Discharge of the Marquis de Monti, late Ambassador from France to Poland: And from Dantzick, that M. Erdman, her Commissioner of the Navy, has, by her Order, given the Magistrates a Dun for the speedy Payment of the Arrears that are still due to her.

From Koningsberg, that General Katte, the Governor, having Advice that the Russian Troops had defeated the Kurbicks, and pursued them to the Prussian Territory, he went to the Frontiers, and after having disarm'd the Kurbicks, by Consent of King Stanislaus, he sent them back to Poland, to which their Pursuers also retired, after having paid the full Demand for their Subsistence; so that this petty War is now quite at an End; but as for the Polish Lord there, they seem very strictly united, and firmly resolved to treat no otherwise than in a Body for their Accommodation.

From Vienna, that General Palavicini, who came thither directly from the German Army in Italy, and not from Trieste, as has been reported, has brought with him a Plan of the Operations for the next Campaign, in order to act with Success against the Spaniards, in case his Catholic Majesty refuse to enter into any Accommodation, on the Foot settled between the Emperor and the King of France; and till the Court of Spain's Resolution be known, 'tis not expected that any Time or Place will be appointed for a Congress. Mean while the Emperor has resolved to keep 100,000 Men on Foot, and has sent Orders to the States of his Hereditary Countries, to provide the necessary Recruits for that Purpose. Part of the Imperial Troops in Italy continue still canton'd in the Upper Mantuan and the Veronese, and the Bulk of the Army is march'd towards the Ferrarese and the Milanese; because they could not obtain Quarters in the Lower Mantuan, notwithstanding the strong Instances made for that Purpose by

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the General Officers to the Marshal de Noailles. — Extraordinary Preparations are making for the Marriage of their Imperial Majesties eldest Daughter to the Duke of Lorraine, which 'tis said is fix'd for the last Day of the Carnival, and Orders are sent to Paris for rich Cloaths, and other Curiosities, of the newest Fashion. — M. Schmetzing is gone to Paris with a private Commission, which does not at all relate to the Treaty of Peace; but we are assured, that he is to be speedily follow'd by the Son of Count Sinzendorf, the Great Chancellor.

From the North, that the King of Sweden has established a Manufacture of Looking-Glasses at Stockholm, by Letters Patent; and that the King of Denmark having resolved on several Regulations in favour of the Woollen Manufacture settled at Copenhagen, his Majesty said publicly, some Days ago, to the Lords of his Court, That he should be pleased to see that Cloth upon their Back, tho' 'twas not so good as the foreign Manufacture. However, all Persons of Distinction, both at Court and in the City, wear it, in Complaisance to his Majesty. At the same time the King has several Plans under Consideration for improving the Silver Mines found out in Norway. King Augustus of Poland has caused an Edict at the same time to be published at Dresden, forbidding the Importation of the several Gold Species coined in foreign Countries. The Elector of Bavaria has issued the like Prohibition; and 'tis said, that several other Princes of the Empire intend to do the same thing.

They write from Ratisbon, that a Protestant Clergyman from the Principality of Waldeck going lately to refresh himself at a Publick-House 4 or 5 Leagues from Ratisbon, there came in several Huntsmen and Popish Clergymen, who asked him in Latin, what Religion he was of? and hearing that he was a Protestant, reproached him bitterly for it; but he made no Answer, and pursued his Journey; whereupon he was pursued by some of the Huntsmen, who overtook him near a Wood, gave him several Cuts with a Sword, stripped him, robbed him of his Money, which was about 12 or 14 Florins, and left him dangerously wounded on the Spot. But a Peasant coming that Way, was touched with Pity to see him in so deplorable a Condition, took him in his Chariot, and carried him to Ratisbon, where he put him under the Care of a good Surgeon, so that he is like to recover. We are impatient to know what will be the Issue of this Affair when it comes before the Emperor, to whom, we are assured, the Protestant Body at the Dyet will complain of it.

The Letters from Berlin mention a horrid Murder that was committed on the 23d Instant, at a House in the new Town of Frederickstadt, where no less than three Persons were barbarously killed, viz. the Master of the House, who had received several Cuts in his Head with a Hatchet, as had likewise his Wife, who happened to be abed, besides 20 Wounds and more in her Body, and a little Girl that lay near her, whose Eyes the Ruffians had thrust out, and given her ten Cuts in her Face. As nothing was stole, and as nobody lived in the House besides, but the Man's Brother-in-law, with his Wife, and a Daughter about 11 Years of Age, the Man and his Wife were apprehended, while they went to fetch the Girl at School, who being examined, confessed immediately, that her Father and Mother had committed the Murder, and they denied it at first, but being put to the Rack, they owned the Fact; and 'tis not doubted but they will be punished with the utmost Severity. The Letters add, that, on the same Day, viz. the 23d, the Domestick of M. de Nappe, one of the Ministers of State, who robbed him of 2000 Crowns, and was taken at Lubeck, was hanged before the House where he committed the Fact. — They write from Hanover, that several Apartments are sitting up at the Palace there, for the Reception of the Princess of Saxe-Gotha in her Way to London. — The Prince and Princess of Orange are arrived from the Hague at Leewarden, in perfect Health.

On Christmas Day, which was also Collar Day at St. James's, the Knights of the Garter, Thistle, and Bath, appeared in the Collars of their respective Orders, and attended their Majesties, the Prince of Wales, and the Princesses Amelia and Caroline (who were preceded by the Heralds and Purfivants at Arms, and the Earl of Orkney bearing the Sword of State) to the Royal Chapel, and heard a Sermon preached by the Rev. Dr. Gilbert; after which they received the Holy Communion, from the Hands of the Bishop of London, and Dean of the Chapel.

Yesterday Se'nnight died James Dadsworth, Esq; one of the Aldermen of York, who was a discreet Magistrate, a kind Husband, a tender Father, a good Master, and a sincere Friend, and is therefore very much lamented.

This Day Kendrick Clayton, Esq; Son and Heir of Sir William Clayton, Bart. of Hatton Garden, and Member for Blechingley, is to be married to the Daughter of Mr. Herring, a Wine Merchant in Mincing-lane, who, 'tis said, has a Fortune of 30,000l. Mr. Clayton has purchased one of the great Houses in Dean-street, Soho.

Last Wednesday died at his House at Edgworth, John Crawley, Esq; a near Relation of the late Sir Ambrose Crawley, Bart.

Next Morning between 7 and 8 o'Clock, Mr. Connor going from his House in St. James's-street, to Colebrooke, was attacked between Kensington and Hammer-smith, by a single Highwayman, who robbed him of his Money, then dismounted him, turned his Horse loose, and made off towards Hammer-smith.

Last Week died Mr. Frazer, one of the poor Knights of Windsor.

On Monday last a great Seizure of Brandy and Tea was made by the Officers of the Customs near Gravesend in Kent, which, on Wednesday Night, was brought to the Excise Office.

The Chevalier d'Offorio, Envoy Extraordinary from the King of Sardinia, is greatly indisposed at his House in Lincoln's-Inn Fields.

They write from Norfolk, that one Mr. Wilkins, a noted Smuggler, was found dead near Benham. He had a Couple of Pistols near him, and two Bullets in his Head; so 'tis believed that he shot himself, or that the Gang shot him. He had in his Pocket but Two-pence, and a Direction of his Name and Place of Abode.

The Subject in the London Journal of this Day will be on the *Craftsman's turning Conjuror*; with Remarks on that indefatigable Gentleman's Genius, Candor, and Integrity in general, from a Consideration of his late optical and prophetic Papers: Together with his Criticisms on Merlin's Cave.

The Oratory Subjects To-morrow Morning, will be an Exposition on a Select Point; an Oration on the Day of St. Stephen, St. John, and the Holy Innocents; and whether St. John the Evangelist ever died. — Then a Problem for a Conference. — In the Evening at Six, an Oration on the Prodigious attending Christ's Birth, Silence of Oracles, Gadbury on the Nativity, the Temple of Janus shut, the Hebrew Child, Christ's Person, and Paintings of him, the Virgin Mary appearing to Augustus, Brethren and Sisters of Christ, &c. Then a public Disputation, 'Whether Matrimony or a single Life be preferable.' Any Gentleman free to offer his Sentiments — or to pronounce his Oration, or Discourse, in the Oratory.

Yesterday Bank Stock was 145 3-4ths to 156 India 169 for the Opening. South Sea 93 3-4ths. Old Annuity 109 3-8ths. New ditto 110 to 1-4th for the Opening. Three per Cent. 99 3-4ths for the Opening. Emperor's Loan 109 1-half. Royal Assurance 102. London Assurance 13 to 1-8th. York Buildings 2. African 15. India Bonds 51. 10 s. to 11s. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 31. 13 s. Prem. South Sea Bonds 41. 10s. Premium. New Bank Circulation 51. 5 s. Prem. Salt Talties 3 1-half to 4 Prem. English Copper 21. 1s. Welsh ditto, Books shut. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 3 per Cent. Prem. Million Bank 110.

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AN exact TABLE of the FEES of all the COURTS at WESTMINSTER, established in the Reign of Queen ELIZABETH, as they were delivered into Parliament. Together with the FEES of the Clerks of the Peace of Middlesex and Surry, the Clerk of the Assize of the Home Circuit, and the FEES of the Curfitors Office. Also the FEES of the several Prothonotaries, Secondaries, Attornies, and Sitting Clerks belonging to the Sheriffs of the City of London. To which are now added the following FEES, settled in pursuance of an Act for the Relief of Debtors, with Respect to the Imprisonment of their Persons, viz. Fees to be taken by the Warden of the Fleet; Fees to be taken by the Gaoler of the Marshalsea Prison; Fees to be taken by a Bailiff for an Arrest in the County of Middlesex, and the Liberty of the Marshal's Court; by the Keepers of the Poultry and Wood-fleet Compters; by the Gaol of Newgate, and by the Gaoler of Ludgate.

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This Day is Published,
A COLLECTION of several TRACTS
of the Right Hon. EDWARD Earl of CHAMBERLAIN, Author of the History of the Rebellion and Civil Wars in ENGLAND, begun in the Year 1641, viz.
I. A Discourse by way of Vindication of himself from the Charge of High Treason, brought against him by the House of Commons.
II. Reflections upon several Christian Duties, Divine and Moral, by way of Essays. 1. Of Human Nature. 2. Of Life. 3. Of Reflections upon Happiness, which we may enjoy in and from ourselves. 4. Of impudent Delight in Wickedness. 5. Of Drunkenness. 6. Of Envy. 7. Of Pride. 8. Of Anger. 9. Of Patience in Adversity. 10. Of Contempt of Death, and the best Providing for it. 11. Of Contempt of Liberty. 12. Of Counsel and Conversation. 13. Of Promises. 14. Of penitence. 15. Of Industry. 16. Of Sickness. 17. Of a Contemplative Life; and when and why the one ought to be preferred to the other. 20. Of War. 21. Of Peace. 22. Of Sacrilege.

III. A Discourse of the Reverence due to Antiquity.
IV. A Discourse against the Multiplying Controversies, by insisting upon Particulars not necessary to the Point in Debate.

V. A Dialogue concerning the Want of Respect due to Age.

VI. A Dialogue concerning Education, &c.

VII. Contemplations and Reflections upon the Psalm of David. With Devotions applicable to the Troubles of the Times.

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Of whom may be had,
The History of Queen Anne, wherein all the Civil and Military Transactions of that Memorable Reign are faithfully Compiled from the best Authorities, and Impartially Related. The whole intermixed with several authentic and remarkable Papers; together with all the important Debates in Parliament: A complete List of the most Eminent Persons who died in the Course of this Reign; with proper Characters of those who render'd themselves most conspicuous in Church and State. Illustrated with a regular Series of all the notable Events Struck to commemorate the great Events of this Reign, with a Variety of other useful and ornamental Plates. By Mr. A. Boyer.

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THIS Medicine restrains in a most surprising Manner, all internal as well as external Hemorrhages, i. e. it inallibly and quickly stops all dangerous Bleedings at the Nose or Gums, spitting or vomiting Blood, also the immoderate Flux of the Hemorrhoids or Menstrual bloody Urine or Stools, bleeding of large Wounds, &c. (as used according to the plain Directions given with it) as will appear by the Certificates of several Eminent Physicians, and in the large Account of this Medicine, written by the Doctor himself, and dedicated to the College of Physicians a little before his Death.

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